

S. & A. W. BROWN,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL
DENTISTS,

571 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden,

NEW-YORK,

1838.

C I R C U L A R .

The subscribers having formed a Partnership in Dental Practice, offer their professional services to their friends in particular, and to the citizens of New-York, and strangers generally, on liberal and equitable terms.

The senior partner relies with confidence on his professional education, under the able and unrivalled instruction of the Messrs. Parinly, of Park Place, and on his extensive practice at the south, in the British Provinces, and in this city for a share of that patronage

which the public bestow on the regular practitioners of our art.

The subscribers are aware that the community at large are becoming more and more wise on the subject of early attention to the teeth--those organs so intimately connected with healthy states of the animal economy.

The teeth of children, formerly so much neglected, begin to engage the attention of all kind and sensible parents; and none but the most thoughtless and indifferent, will suffer the masticatory organs of their children to be left to chance, and to depraved and perverted hereditary tendencies.

Childrens' teeth should be examined by a judicious Dentist, with sufficient frequency to prevent all serious irregularity in their arrangement, as well as to keep them perfectly clean, and free from cavities in which food can remain in a state of decomposition.

Irregularities of the permanent set of teeth, may be avoided by trifling care and expense on the part of parents, during the infancy and childhood of their offspring; and it is the opinion of the best writers on

Medical and Surgical Dentistry, that all irregularities of the teeth, should be remedied before the subject arrives at the fourteenth year. But this desirable object can never be attained by that timid and temporizing spirit which is too prevalent on this important subject. Let every parent consider for a moment, whether a son or a daughter would be more permanently benefitted in after life, by a good and regular set of teeth, or by the miserable pittance, which is saved by their neglect and ruin.

We have heard a lady who had lost most of her teeth by early neglect, most seriously assert, that if she now could have her choice between an independent fortune and a good set of teeth, she would positively prefer the latter, even if compelled to live on bread and water, and dress in the plainest attire. When the reader is informed that she is a young lady of fortune, and that she ascribes her calamity to the ignorance or negligence of her parents, we shall agree in attaching great importance to the office of the Family Dentist.

But parents and guardians are not the only persons chargeable with neglect of the teeth. The young

middle aged and the old, are often in the same predicament ; and hence it is, that we shall hazard a few items of honest and well digested counsel on this occasion.

First. Let parents give early and constant attention to the condition of the teeth of their children ;—take advice frequently of a well instructed and practical Dentist, and procure such professional assistance, as the present improved condition of the science can supply, whether the children are willing or unwilling. Reason and parental love, should control all questions of this nature.

Second. Let young persons arrived at the age of discretion, watch narrowly the condition of their teeth, and often show them to their family Dentist who will always be happy to examine them, and give his opinion without expense.

Let them also solicit their parents to permit them to place themselves under the care of a good dental practitioner ; and if necessary, let young persons forego many luxuries, rather than lose a good set of teeth, which are the greatest luxury of all.

Third. Persons of full age, and under their own control, should bear in mind, that although they may gain many good things by industry, and save them by economy, yet many of those good things, would be dearly purchased and foolishly preserved *at the expense of the teeth.* These organs are more liable to injury, than any other part of the animal frame, and on that account, deserve the strictest attention. Good health depends on good digestion, and good digestion, on good teeth.

Fourth. When persons of any age or sex, discover a dark concretion of tartar, collected on the teeth, the services of the Dentist should be put in instant requisition. Many a fine set of teeth has been wholly lost by the action of tartar alone. The frequent use of the Brush, and the occasional application of good Tooth Powder will prevent this concretion.

Fifth. As soon as a tooth becomes sensitive, or displays a cavity, ever so small, the Dentist should be consulted without delay. Many teeth are wholly lost by neglecting to fill them with metal before the exposure of the nerve.

Sixth. All teeth too much decayed to be saved by stopping, together with all roots, should be removed from the mouth,, lest they destroy the sound teeth, affect the breath, and injure the general health of the system.

Seventh. Lost teeth should be artificially restored, especially since the invention of incorruptible substitutes, which are at once so neat and permanent and beautiful.

After a respectful tender of these seven items of gratuitous counsel, the subscribers merely add, that they intend to conduct their business on the following principles.

1. To do their work in the most approved and substantial manner, and warrant it to perform the service promised.

2. To charge moderate prices in all cases, and to make reasonable deductions in behalf of the necessitous.

3. To make uniform charges to those who do not make a special contract, and to comply with every engagement.

4. To charge twice the regular price for work done at the patients' houses ; and on that condition, to hold themselves ready to obey every professional call, both day and night.

5. To conduct their business in a private manner or when desired ; to which end they have separate apartments for the accommodation of visitors.

6. To be at home at all hours of the day to make appointments, and to be punctual to all appointments when made.

The subscribers flatter themselves, that no class of community will deny themselves the advantage of Dental operations, because they are commonly supposed to be expensive. The truth is, the services of Dental Practitioners, are no better paid, than those of any other genteel profession, requiring equal skill and talent ; and even if this were not generally the case, the subscribers are resolved, that no class of their patrons shall have just occasion to complain of improper charges. Such individuals as find it necessary to limit their expenditures, will never be sent away unaided, because *they are not rich.*

S. & A. W. BROWN keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of incorruptible Teeth, to be inserted on plates, or on the natural roots, after the most approved methods.

They also keep on hand, good Tooth Brushes; Powder manufactured according to their own receipt; Extracts and Causticks for the gums and teeth, and every thing in the line of their profession.

After inviting a portion of the general patronage, they subscribe themselves.

RESPECTFULLY,

SOLYMAN BROWN,

AUGUSTUS W. BROWN,

DENTISTS,

571 Broadway.

New-York, May, 1838.

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